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One Square of 12 lines, or less, one dollar for  
the first, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.  
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**JOB PRINTING.**  
Of every description, executed with neatness and  
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Handsomely printed, kept constantly on hand, and for  
sale low.  
Messrs. Wm. D. Malone and N. B. Coates,  
are our authorized Agents, at Huntsville.

**SADDLING.**  
The undersigned respectfully informs his  
friends and the public in general, that he in-  
tends keeping on hand a general assortment of all  
articles in his line of business, and will  
sell as low as can be bought elsewhere, in  
the upper country, for cash, or to punctual cus-  
tomers on the usual credit.  
The following articles of produce will be taken  
in part in exchange for work: Green and Dry  
Hides, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Janes,  
Linen, Linty, Beeswax, Sewing Thread, &c., &c.  
A special attention will be given to all orders. Call  
and see.  
Shop in Mr. Chrisman's old store room. One  
door below R. H. Law. A. J. WILLIS.  
Fayette, Jan. 8th, 1848. 44-ly.

**John D. Perry,**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
**GROCER,**  
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Water St., Glasgow, Mo.

HAVING purchased of Messrs. Hannen & Co.,  
the large brick store and Warehouse  
recently occupied by them, would respectfully call  
the attention of the citizens of Howard and the  
surrounding counties, to his very general stock  
of Groceries, Liquors, Iron, Castings, Cotton  
Yarns, &c., &c. [Glasgow, Jan. 8th, '48.]

JOHN B. CLARK. ANDREW J. HERNON.

**Law Notice.**  
JOHN B. CLARK AND ANDREW J. HERNON,  
DON, will continue to practice law in part-  
nership, in all the Courts of Howard County, ex-  
cept the County Court.  
All business entrusted to them will receive their  
undivided attention.  
John B. Clark will continue to attend the several  
Courts as heretofore.  
Office on the public square, Fayette.  
A. J. Herndon can at all times be found at  
the County Clerk's Office.  
Fayette, October 23d, 1847. 33-6m.

**JNO. W. HENRY,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
**FAYETTE, MO.,**

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him  
in the Courts of Howard, and the coun-  
ties adjoining. He may be found at the Reciev-  
er's office, when not absent on professional busi-  
ness. [Fayette, Nov. 6th, 1847. 35-6m.]

**Doct. Wm. Everett,**  
HAYING located permanently in Fayette, of-  
fers his professional services to the citizens  
of the place and vicinity.  
Residence 2d door below the Bank.  
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

**Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,**  
GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues  
to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to the  
citizens of Howard County.  
Office on the South East side of the public  
square, where he can usually be found in the day;  
at night—at his residence, 3d door below the Bank.  
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

**L. D. Brewer,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
WILL attend to any business entrusted to  
him—in the Second Judicial District.  
**REFERENCES.**  
BROWNING & BURNEL, Quincy, Illinois.  
A. W. MORRISON, Esq., Fayette.  
COL. J. DAVIS,  
W. PICKET, Benton, Miss.  
COL. P. H. FOUNTAIN, Pontotock, Miss.  
McCAMPBELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.  
Office—McCAMPBELL'S Buildings, Huntsville,  
Mo. [Randolph co., Dec. 12th, '46. 40-1y]

**EMANUEL DERON,**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
**Druggist and Apothecary,**  
No. 48 N. Main Street,  
AND  
Corner of Eighth Street and Franklin Avenue,  
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND  
Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,  
Window Glass, Glassware, Soap,  
PERFUMERY, AND PATENT MEDICINES.  
Cheap for Cash.  
St. Louis, October 16th, 1847. 32-1y

**Benjamin H. Twombly,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard,  
Randolph, Chariton and Carroll counties.  
Office on the west side of the Public Square,  
Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., May 2d, 1847. 8-1y

**R. E. TERRY,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
**FAYETTE, MO.,**  
WILL faithfully and promptly attend to all  
business entrusted to his care, in the  
Courts of Howard, Boone, Cooper, Saline, Chariton,  
Randolph and Macon counties.  
Office west side of the public square.  
Fayette, October 2d, 1847. 30-1f

**Machinery Establishment.**  
JOSEPH H. PORTER, PROPRIETOR.  
THE undersigned has just opened a Machine  
Shop, for the purpose of manufacturing all  
kinds of machinery, among which are the follow-  
ing:  
Hand Mills, for grinding corn;  
Force, Engine, and Cylinder Pumps;  
Hemp Presses, Apple Mills;  
Wheat Fans, Sawing Cutters or Mills;  
Boxes for cutting out straw.  
I am also prepared to make inside Venetian  
Blinds, after the latest fashions; Rollers and Mould-  
ings for pictures and maps; Knife Boxes; Churn  
Dashers and Lids; repairing Spinning Wheels,  
Violins and bows, and machines of all kinds;  
wooden clocks not excepted; Caddies of all descrip-  
tions; Cooper's Tools, and Caddies of all descrip-  
tions. He is also prepared to grind razors, table  
knives and scissors; file, set and straighten saws  
of all kinds.  
Persons at a distance, desiring information  
regard to prices, can have it by addressing letters  
to me at the city of Boonville. I will remit ma-  
chinery to order. JOSEPH H. PORTER.  
Boonville, Sept. 25th, 1847. 20-6m.

# BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.  
Vol. 8. FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1848. No. 50.

**TEMPERANCE SONG.**  
Awake! ye Sons of Temperance,  
And nobly take your stand,  
Beside your ambling fountain,  
A firm cold water band;  
Awake! our star lit banner  
Is waving in the sky,  
Around its standard rally,  
For "onward" is the cry.  
King Alcohol advancing,  
Destruction scatters wide,  
The land he fills with madness,  
Dark woes with him abide;  
Then forward to the rescue,  
And save poor fallen man;  
Unlock the drunkard's fetters,  
Make happy homes again.  
We come, no band of warriors,  
With bayonet and spear,  
No glittering sword or cannon,  
No waving plume is here.  
We come a temperance army,  
Commissioned from above,  
Our only weapon, kindness,  
Our watchwords, truth and love.  
Our Washingtonian brethren  
Are treading every shore,  
With joy they heal the wounded,  
The dead to life restore,  
Then lead our cry be onward,  
As here we take our stand,  
Beside the sparkling fountain,  
A firm cold water band.

## THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

U. S. SENATE, Monday, Jan. 31.

The Vice President laid before the Sen-  
ate a message from the President of the  
United States, transmitted in compliance  
with a resolution of the 20th January, ask-  
ing whether the general order No. 376 was  
issued under instructions from the War De-  
partment, &c.

The Secretary of War says that "no  
particular instructions have been given to  
Gen. Scott for issuing the order referred to,  
but it is presumed that he has taken that  
step in consequence of the general instruc-  
tions given to him on the subject of levying  
contributions, and of making the resources  
of the enemy's country available as far as  
may be within the rules of civilized war-  
fare, for the maintenance of our troops in  
Mexico, and defraying the expenses inci-  
dent to the present state of hostilities."

The Secretary gives an extract from  
Gen. Scott's despatch dated 18th Septem-  
ber, 1847, wherein the Commanding Gen-  
eral submits certain suggestions to the  
Government, which are in effect as follows:

Premising that he has no official infor-  
mation as to the number of troops ordered since  
the march of Gen. Pierce's detachment,  
but assuming the force en route at 6,500,  
and that 4,000 more are soon to follow, the  
General-in-chief states that he can hold the  
capital, garrisoned by 7,500 men, against  
any external attack or combined with an  
internal insurrection, and have an ample  
surplus force to occupy Puebla, Perote, Ja-  
lisco, the National Bridge, the Paso de Ob-  
las, Santa Fe, and Vera Cruz.

As a modification of this plan, it is added  
that, with a total of 30,000, the principal  
mining district of the country may also be  
occupied, and a secure transit given to gold  
and silver bullion, which, paying the custom-  
ary duties, would cover a considerable part  
of the expenses of occupation.  
Gen. Scott further suggests that, to aug-  
ment the army to 50,000, would enable it  
to occupy all the State capitals and prin-  
cipal cities, to drive guerrillas and robbing  
parties from the great highways of trade,  
to seize into our hands all the revenues of  
the country, and to keep the Central Gov-  
ernment in constant motion and alarm until  
constrained to sue for peace.

To withdraw the army from the interior  
of the country, and occupy the strong  
points within the boundaries which the U.  
States intend to hold permanently, and in  
the act of retiring, to blow up the citadel  
in the capital, the fortresses of Chapultepec,  
Perote, San Juan de Ulua, and the walls of  
Vera Cruz, (unless it be preferred to garri-  
son the last two) destroy all iron guns cap-  
tured and carry off all made of brass, with  
all ordnance stores of value (the only can-  
non foundry in the republic we have already  
destroyed,) and a strict blockade of the  
ports not garrisoned by our troops, would  
of course be essential in the conquest of a  
peace.

The Vice President also laid before the  
Senate a communication from the Secretary  
of War, in answer to a resolution of the  
24th instant, calling for copies of letters,  
reports, and other communications referred  
to in the letter of General Taylor, dated at  
New Orleans, 20th July, 1845. This com-  
munication gives a number of letters ad-  
dressed by Gen. Taylor to the Adjutant  
General, some of which are headed confi-  
dential.

Also, a message from the President of  
the United States, communicating a report  
of the Directors of the Mint, showing the  
operation of the Mint and branches during  
the year 1847. From this document it ap-  
pears that there have been deposited during  
the year 1847, at the Mint and its branches  
\$23,068,603 in gold and silver, while there  
has been coined during the same period in  
gold, \$20,221,385; in silver, \$2,374,450; to-  
tal of gold, silver and copper coin, \$22,657,  
671 69.

## MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

The following memorials and petitions  
were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. Atchison: Several memorials  
from the General Assembly of Missouri ask-  
ing donations of the public lands for the  
improvement of the Osage river, and for  
the organization of a territory west of the  
Missouri. This memorial states that the  
territory lying west of the State of Mis-  
souri, extending from the territory occupied  
by the Cherokees to the northern line of  
the State, and west to the Plains, is now  
occupied by some 30,000 Indians. If or-  
ganized into a Territory, and opened to set-  
tlement by the white man, it would in five  
years rank in wealth and population among  
the first States in the Union. In one coun-  
ty in the Plate purchase, organized in 1839  
with not more than twenty miles square in  
its limits, there is now a population of fif-  
teen thousand. How much more is that  
country worth to the Union than the en-  
tire territories occupied by the Indians?—  
Also asking that provision may be made to  
pay volunteers full pay as mounted men,  
during their term of service, and if they  
had the misfortune to lose their horses, also  
pay for the horses thus lost, as it was caused  
principally by the lack of forage, which  
should have been furnished by Govern-  
ment. Asking that the small claims to  
lands derived from the French and Spanish  
governments may be confirmed, and the  
final adjustment of all provided for. Ask-  
ing Congress to donate to Missouri certain  
public lands for purposes of internal im-  
provement.

Also, joint resolutions of the Legislature  
of Missouri, against the repeal of the tariff  
of 1846, and the repeal of the Sub-treasury  
law.

Also, joint resolution of the same, re-  
questing their Representatives to vote in  
accordance with the 8th section of the act  
of Congress "to authorize the people of Mis-  
souri to form a constitution, and State Gov-  
ernment, and for the admission of such  
State into the Union on an equal footing  
with the original States, and to prohibit  
slavery in certain territories."

By Mr. Benton: From John Baldwin,  
asking that the United States will pay such  
portions of the award made in his favor  
by the Mexican Commission as have not  
been paid.

[Mr. B. explained the object of the mem-  
orialist, stating the grounds on which he  
sought redress; one of which was that un-  
der the treaty of 1813, certain revenues  
were set apart by Mexico for the payment  
of her indebtedness to the United States,  
which revenues had been seized upon by  
the order of the United States Government,  
and were now collected by the military and  
naval forces of the nation.]

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, it was  
Resolved, That the Committee on the  
Post Office and Post Roads be instructed  
to inquire into the expediency of estab-  
lishing post roads from Ocoila, St. Clair  
county, via Quincy, to Hickory Court  
House, Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Hall, of Missouri,  
Resolved, That the Committee of Claims  
be instructed to inquire into the propriety  
of authorizing the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury to employ such an additional number  
of clerks in the office of the 2d Auditor, as  
are required by the exigencies of that office.

On motion of Mr. Green,  
Resolved, That the committee on the Post  
Office and Post Roads, be instructed to in-  
quire into the expediency of establishing a  
post road from Alexandria, Clarke county,  
Missouri, to Winchester, in said county.—  
Also, from Alexandria to Canton, in Lewis  
county; and also from Alexandria, by way  
of Francisville, Wood's Mill, Bloomfield,  
Drakesville, Princeton and Knoxville, to  
Fort Des Moines, in the State of Iowa,  
also from Kirksville to Lancaster, Missour-  
i.

Mr. Cabell moved the following resolu-  
tion which was read and laid over under the  
rule:  
Resolved, That the President of the U.  
States be requested to cause to be com-  
municated to this House, the number and  
names of the commissioned officers in the  
military service of the United States, who  
have been at any time attached to the army  
of the United States in Mexico, and who  
are now absent from said army on leave, or  
for any other purpose.

Mr. Turner asked leave to introduce a  
joint resolution to annex Upper and Lower  
California to the United States.  
It being objected to, the question was  
stated on granting leave, on which the yeas  
and nays were ordered; but, before any  
question was taken—  
Mr. Broadhead stated his desire to de-  
bate the motion on granting leave; and it  
was laid over under the rule.

The following are the resolutions re-  
ferred to:  
Be it resolved, &c. That from and after  
the passage of these resolutions, all the ter-  
ritories now known as the territories of  
New Mexico and Upper and Lower Califor-  
nia, be and the same are hereby an-  
nexed to, and made a part of, the territory  
of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the people now residing  
upon the said territories within the limits  
of New Mexico and Upper and Lower Cal-  
ifornia, shall be incorporated into the U-  
nion of the United States, and protected in  
the free enjoyment of their liberty, and  
property, and admitted, as soon as may be  
consistent with the principles of the federal  
constitution, to the enjoyment of all the  
rights, privileges and immunities of the citi-  
zens of the United States.

Sec. 3. That all titles and claims to real  
estate, valid under the existing laws of New  
Mexico and Upper and Lower California,  
shall be deemed and held so by the Govern-  
ment of the United States.

Sec. 4. That the public lands in the said  
territories of New Mexico and Upper and  
Lower California, shall be subject to the  
laws regulating the public lands in other  
territories of the United States—subject,  
however, to such alterations and changes  
as Congress may, from time to time, think  
proper to make.

Sec. 5. That from and after the passage  
of these resolutions, the laws of the United  
States shall be and the same are hereby ex-  
tended over and declared to be in force in  
the said territories of New Mexico and Up-  
per and Lower California.

On motion of Mr. Richardson,  
Resolved, That the Committee on the  
Post Office and Post Roads, be instructed  
to inquire into the expediency of estab-  
lishing a post route from Kinderhook, in Pike  
county, Illinois, to Hannibal, in the State  
of Missouri.

Mr. Clingman moved the following res-  
olution, which was read:  
Resolved, That the Secretary of War  
be directed to transmit to this House, cop-  
ies of all written communications, sugges-  
tions, and plans of campaign submitted to  
the War Department by Major General  
Scott, in October and November, 1846; also  
copies of all charges preferred against  
Major General Scott, upon which the Presi-  
dent has ordered a court of enquiry, and  
suspended him from his command; together  
with copies of all communications received  
from Gen. Scott since the capture of Vera  
Cruz.

Mr. Clingman moved to suspend the  
rules, that the resolution might be put upon  
its passage.  
The yeas and nays being taken on the  
motion to suspend, resulted: Yeas 95—nays  
82.

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative,  
the rules were not suspended, and the res-  
olution accordingly lies over.

### BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Wentworth: A bill for the pre-  
servation and repair of the harbor already  
begun at the city of Chicago, and State of  
Illinois. Read and referred.

By Mr. Smith, of Illinois: A bill making  
an appropriation for the improvement of  
the Mississippi river. Read and referred.

By Mr. Phelps: A bill to pay to the State  
of Missouri two per cent. upon the proceeds  
of the sales of the public lands sold in the  
said State, for the purpose of constructing  
a road to said State.

Also, a bill granting to the State of Mis-  
souri certain lands for the improvement  
of the navigation of the Osage river. Read  
and referred.

### NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Phelps: Of a bill to revive the  
act entitled "An act to provide for the pay-  
ment of horses and other property lost or  
destroyed in the military service of the  
United States," approved January 18, 1837,  
and the acts approved October 14, 1842,  
amendatory of the same, and for other  
purposes; of a bill to establish the western  
judicial district in the State of Missouri;  
and of a bill for the relief of George W.  
Kidd.

By Mr. Hall, of Missouri: Of a bill to  
grant certain public lands to the State of  
Missouri for the purpose of aiding to con-  
struct a railroad from the town of St. Jo-  
seph, in the State of Missouri, to the town  
of Hannibal, in said State, and for other  
purposes.

Also, a bill for the relief of the volunteers  
engaged in the military service of the U-  
nited States.

Also, a bill for the establishment of cer-  
tain post routes in the State of Missouri.

By Mr. Turner: Of a bill appropriating  
a portion of the public land for the im-  
provement of Rock river, in the State of Illinois.

### PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

#### OF THE WHIGS OF COOPER.

Whereas, The recommendation of the  
State Central Committee of the Whig Party,  
that a Convention should be held in this  
city, on the first Monday in April next, for  
the purpose of nominating candidates for  
Governor, Lieut. Governor and Electors of  
President and Vice President for the State,  
has received a hearty response from a large  
number of counties, in the appointment of  
Delegates to the Convention, and in the ex-  
pression of an earnest desire for a more  
thorough and complete organization of the  
party, that the principles it maintains and  
the policy it would pursue, may be secured  
to the people in the administration of the  
National and State Governments; and  
whereas, the selection of our city as the  
place for holding the Convention meets our  
most cordial approbation.—

1st, Resolved, That we tender to the De-  
legates of the Convention a hearty welcome  
to our city, and hereby extend to them a  
cordial invitation to the hospitalities of our  
houses.

2d, Resolved, That for the purpose of  
securing a thorough organization and con-  
cert of action in the approaching elections  
in August and November next, we deem it  
highly important and necessary that every  
county in the State should be represented  
in the Convention, and we do earnestly in-  
voke the early action of our friends in  
every county from which delegates have  
not been appointed.

3d, Resolved, That the present momen-  
tous and alarming crisis in the affairs of  
our National Government, induced by the  
unwise, impolitic and unconstitutional exer-  
cise of power by the present Executive in  
the commencement of the existing and un-  
necessary war with Mexico, should awaken  
every citizen and patriot, to the dangers  
which threaten us, and demands from the  
representatives of the people in Congress,  
the utmost vigilance and most efficient  
measures for the prevention of the incal-  
culable evils which would result to our coun-  
try from the consummation of the purposes  
of the Executive in the subjugation of Mex-  
ico.

4th, Resolved, That in the exercise of the  
high and important trust devolved upon the  
President by the Constitution, as comman-  
der-in-chief of our army in the prosecution  
of the war with Mexico, much of the best  
blood of our gallant officers and soldiers,  
and much of the public treasure might have  
been saved to the country by the prompt  
and energetic use of the means placed  
within his power, for reinforcements, pro-  
visions, and munitions of war.

5th, Resolved, That while we believe the  
existing war was unnecessarily brought upon  
us by the President, we believe it to be  
the duty of Congress to make such ap-  
propriations as may be necessary for the  
support, comfort, and safety of our army in  
the enemy's country, and to devise such  
measures as will speedily and honorably  
terminate existing difficulties.

6th, Resolved, That the victories achieved  
by our armies under Generals Scott and  
Taylor, have shed an unfading lustre upon  
their names, and that under Providence  
they have been won by the skill and cour-  
age of those gallant leaders and their hero-  
ic officers and men, and in spite of the cul-  
pable neglect of the administration.

7th, Resolved, That it is characteristic  
of the American people to cherish the rep-  
utation of their public men, and to await  
with generous gratitude the gallant soldier  
who has perilled his life in defence of his  
country, and that they view with scorn and  
indignation the weak and wicked attempt  
of the Government at Washington to tar-  
nish the glory of the able and heroic Scott,  
by suspending him from the command of  
his victorious army and subjecting him to a  
disgraceful arrest.

8th, Resolved, That the opinion expressed  
by President Polk in his vote of the bill for  
the appropriation of money for the im-  
provement of our western rivers and har-  
bors, are in conflict with, and a departure  
from those entertained and acted upon by  
his predecessors, paralyze and render nega-  
tive important powers expressly conferred  
upon Congress, and deny to the people  
those lasting benefits which wise legislation,  
upon the subject of the internal im-  
provement of our natural channels of trade  
and commerce would secure to the whole  
country.

9th, Resolved, That by a wise and pru-  
dent legislation, and under a wholesome ad-  
ministration of our State Government with  
reference to the development of the agri-  
cultural and mineral resources of our State,  
Missouri might long since have taken her  
stand in the very front rank of Southern  
and Western States; but under the blight-  
ing influence of partisan leaders, who have  
only looked to their own elevation and se-  
curity in place and power, her resources  
remain undeveloped, her rivers unimproved  
and her trade and commerce deprived of  
other facilities than those secured by the  
energy and enterprise of her people, while  
they are taxed with a State debt of near  
one million of dollars, no part of which has  
been appropriated or expended for the in-  
ternal improvement of their State or the  
education of their children.

10th, Resolved, That the history of the  
legislation of our State under the present  
party in power, teaches us that there is no  
hope of improvement or rapid advancement  
in wealth and general prosperity but in a  
change of rulers, and of the principles and  
policy hitherto pursued in the adminis-  
tration of the affairs of State; and that we  
earnestly invoke the renewed and untiring  
efforts of our Whig friends to bring about  
so happy a result.

11th, Resolved, That in our fellow citi-  
zen, James S. Rollins, of Boone county, we  
recognize a firm and zealous Whig, a man  
of unblemished integrity and commanding  
talents and character, and that we heartily  
concur with our Whig fellow citizens  
of Boone and other counties in proposing  
him for the consideration of the Conven-  
tion as a suitable candidate for Governor.

12th, Resolved, That we unite with our  
Whig friends elsewhere, in respect and ad-  
miration of the sterling qualities and emi-  
nent talents of Gen. N. W. Watkins, of  
Cape Girardeau county, and heartily re-  
commend him to the Convention as a can-  
didate for Lieut. Governor.

John G. Miller, Esq., proposed the fol-  
lowing resolution, which was unanimously  
adopted:  
Resolved, That reposing the highest con-  
fidence in the talents, integrity and un-  
swerving devotion to Whig principles of  
our county-man, John C. Richardson, we  
most cordially present him to the Conven-  
tion as a suitable candidate for Elector of  
President and Vice President, for this Dis-  
trict.

### CHANGE IN LADIES' DRESSES.

The new fashion in the cut of ladies' dresses  
[in Paris] is the delight of painters and sculptors.  
The way line which pursued the waist to its ter-  
mination, is now continued without interruption  
to the flounce or hem—the skirt and the bodice  
being cut in one, and the dress being fitted to the  
hips by plaits and careful seams. These are  
called Princess dresses, and they are a revival  
of grace which has been long lost to the costume  
of the sex. Nothing could well be more at war with  
the principles of true art, than the sort of ledge  
or shelf of gatherings which make of a woman's  
figure, the effect of a cup set in a petticoated  
sauce. The curves of the hips and the hollow  
of the back are among the lines of the female  
figure most valued in sculpture, and the lovelier  
half of the human race is now to re-assume one  
of its most beauteous advantages. We read  
also in the French papers that the dresses expose  
the bust much more, and the arms much less than  
in previous seasons. The sleeve comes to the  
elbow, and the costly fashion of denzelles gives  
lucidity richness and grace to all the newest ap-  
paritions of ball dresses.—Home Journal.

**HUSBANDS AND WIVES.**—A lady writer in  
the N. York Episcopal Recorder vindicates  
her sex with great spirit from certain ill-na-  
tured slanders, that crusty old bachelors  
and disappointed husbands are in the habit  
of uttering. She takes occasion, also, to  
read quite a lecture to those husbands, of a  
more promising age, who are supposed to  
be not altogether incorrigible. For the ben-  
efit of such, we quote the following passages  
from her remarks:

"Are husbands so generally the perfect, amia-  
ble, injured beings they are so often represented?  
Men sometimes declare that their wives' extrava-  
gance have picked their pockets—that their  
never-ceasing tongues have robbed them of their  
peace, and their general disagreeableness has driv-  
en them to the tavern and gaming table, but this  
is generally the wicked excuse for a most wicked  
life on their own part. The fact is, men often lose  
their interest in their homes by their own neg-  
lect to make their homes interesting and pleasant.  
It should never be forgotten that the wife has her  
rights—as sacred after marriage as before—and  
a good husband's devotion to the wife after mar-  
riage will concede to her quite as much atten-  
tion as his gallantry did while a lover. If it is  
otherwise, he most generally is at fault.

Take a few examples. Before marriage a  
young man would feel some delicacy about ac-  
cepting an invitation to spend an evening in com-  
pany, where his lady love has not been invited.  
After marriage is he always as particular? Dur-  
ing the days of courtship his gallantry would de-  
mand that he should make himself agreeable to  
her; after marriage it often happens that he thinks  
more of being agreeable to himself. How often  
it happens that married men, after having been  
away from home the living day, during which the  
wife has toiled at her duties, go at evening again  
to some place of amusement, and leave her to  
toll on alone, uncheered and unhappy? How of-  
ten it happens that her kindest offices pass unob-  
served and unrequited even by a smile, and her  
best efforts are condemned by the fault-finding  
husbands? How often it happens, even when the  
evening is spent at home, that it is employed in  
silent reading, or some other way that does not  
recognize the wife's right to share in the enjoy-  
ments even of the fireside!

"We repeat it, very few women make indif-  
ferent wives, whose feelings have not met with  
some outward shock, by the indifference or  
thoughtlessness of their husbands. It is our  
opinion that in a large majority of the in-  
stances of domestic misery the man is the ag-  
gressor."

### TWO CLASSES OF LOVERS.

I have found, by long experience, that it  
is no use remonstrating with a man who is  
head-over-ears in love—the tender passion  
affects us differently, according to our con-  
stitutions. One set of fellows, who are gen-  
erally the pleasantest, seldom get beyond the  
length of flirtation. They are always  
at it, but constantly changing, and therefore  
manage to get through a tolerable catalogue  
of attachments before they are finally  
brought to book. Such men are quite able  
to take care of themselves, and require but  
little admonition. You no doubt hear them  
now and then abused for trifling with the  
affections of a young woman, as if the latter  
had themselves the slightest remorse in  
playing precisely the same game; but in  
most cases such censure is undeserved, for  
they are quite as much in earnest as their  
neighbors, so long as the impulse lasts. The  
true explanation is, that they have survived  
their first passions, and that their faith is  
somewhat shaken in the boyish creed of the  
absolute perfectibility of women. The great  
disappointment of life does not make them  
misanthropes, but it forces them to caution,  
and to a closer appreciation of character  
than is usually undertaken in the first in-  
stance. They have become, perhaps, more  
selfish, certainly more suspicious; and,  
though often on the verge of a proposal,  
they never commit themselves without an  
extreme degree of deliberation. Another  
set seem designed by nature to be the abso-  
lute victims of women. Whenever they  
fall in love, they do it with an earnestness  
and an obstinacy which is actually appal-  
ling. The adored object of their affections  
can twine them round her finger, quarrel  
with them, cheat them, caricature them, or  
flirt with others, without the least risk of  
severing the triple cord of attachment.—  
They become as tame as poodle-dogs, will  
submit patiently to any manner of cruelty  
or caprice, and in fact, seem rather to be  
grateful for such treatment than otherwise.  
Clever women usually contrive to secure a  
captivity of this kind. He is useful to them  
in a hundred ways—never interferes with  
their schemes, and, if the worst comes to  
the worst, they can always fall back upon  
him as a stand-by.

**Education.**—The multitude think that  
to educate a child is to crowd into his mind  
a given amount of knowledge; to load the  
memory with words. No wonder that they  
think everybody fit to teach. The  
true end of education is to unfold and di-  
rect aught our whole nature. Its office is  
to call forth powers of thought, affection,  
will and outward actions, powers to observe,  
to reason, to judge, to contrive—powers  
to adopt good counsels, and to pursue  
them, to govern ourselves and influence  
others, to gain and spread happiness. The  
intellect was created not to receive passively  
a few words, dates and facts, but to be  
active for the acquisition of truth. Educa-  
tion should inspire a profound love of truth,  
and teach the process of investigation. A  
sound logic, by which we mean the science  
and art which instructs us in the true laws  
of reasoning and evidence, is an essen-  
tial part of a good education.—Channing.

**FEMALE EDUCATION.**—The system of fe-  
male education, as it now stands, aims only  
at embellishing a few years of life, which  
are in themselves so full of